



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

poison, have been isolated from a considerable number of species regarded ordinarily as dangerous only in a minor way or merely suspicious; and there seems little reason to doubt that much of the ambiguity attending fungi of this class comes from the conversion, in their incipient decay, of a minor and perhaps scanty poisonous substance into a much more dangerous one, so that personal idiosyncrasy or differences between individuals in strength of heart action seem capable of accounting for the divergence of opinion as to the edibility of a number of the dangerous species, like Boletuses, *Gyromitra esculenta*, certain Russulas, *Lepiota morgani*, and, indeed, the *Amanita muscaria* itself. T.

North-American Pteridophytes. — A sixth edition of Professor Underwood's handbook of the ferns and fern allies occurring north of Mexico,¹ which appears to have been carefully revised, has recently appeared and is likely to meet with ready sale. In it are incorporated records of the occurrence in one flora of several species not before recorded for it, and descriptions of several species regarded as new to science. The author's recent comprehensive investigations of the priority status of generic names in the ferns have been consistently followed up in this book by the rehabilitation of the well-known species of *Cystopteris* in the genus *Filix*, and of what has been known as *Blechnum* (or *Lomaria*) *Spicant* in the genus *Struthiopteris*, while *Aspidium* is now replaced by *Dryopteris*, *Polystichum*, *Phanerophlebia*, and *Tectaria*. T.

Notes. — An interesting note by Professor Kellerman, on an Ohio station for *Cissus ampelopsis* or *Ampelopsis cordata*, with illustrations, appears in the first number of a new journal, *The O. S. U. Naturalist*, published by the biological club of the Ohio State University, which also contains a list of additions to the Ohio flora, notes on collecting and preserving microscopical plants, and a paper by Kellerman on a foliicolous form of *Ustilago reiliana*, which species is believed to possess the characters of *Cintractia* rather than of *Ustilago* proper.

Viola alabamensis, a new purple-flowered acaulescent species, is described by Pollard in a recent issue of *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington*.

A revision of the Cactaceæ of Paraguay, by Schumann, is being published in current numbers of the *Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde*.

¹ Underwood, L. M. *Our Native Ferns and their Allies, with Synoptical Descriptions of the American Pteridophytes North of Mexico*. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1900. x + 158 pp., 35 ff., and frontispiece plate. Price, \$1.00.